

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME II.—NO. 9.

LOUISVILLE: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DR. KENNY

Urges Unity of Effort and Talks for Independence of the Irish People.

Not What the English People Will Give, but What Irish People Want.

No Half-Way Concessions, but Nothing Less Than Home Rule.

IRISH INDEPENDENT LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the Irish Independent League, February 7, Dr. J. E. Kenny presided and addressed the league.

He said nothing was foreshadowed of a very exciting character as far as Ireland was concerned in the coming session of Parliament. Last year the Local Government Bill was before Parliament. If the people of Ireland worked the Act in a proper spirit it would become a great instrument of good. Defective though it was in many respects, it could be worked for the advantage of the country. One effect of the measure, if carried out properly, would be to strengthen the demand for home rule. They no longer noticed the insulting remarks in the Queen's speech congratulating her subjects on the peaceful condition of Ireland. No allusion had been made in the speech to redress of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. That indicated that the Government had made up their mind not to deal with the financial relations, and not in any way to disturb the gross system of robbery carried on by England. But the Government could be compelled to deal with the question by the exercise of force. That force could be exercised by organization at home and through their Parliamentary representatives in Parliament. It was a duty of every man who pretended to represent Ireland to strive with his best efforts to compel the English Government to disgorge their ill-gotten wealth from this country and put an end at once to the system of robbery.

It seemed to him inexplicable that at the recent conference a section of the Irish representatives, although invited to the meeting, cognizant of what was to be done there and knowing well that their opinions and prejudices would be respected, thought fit to absent themselves. He did not know whether or not Mr. Dillon's abstention foreshadowed the event which they saw by that evening's papers had taken place; whether that was the first step in the completion of the political suicide which he commenced the day he betrayed Parnell, and which would find consummation when he disappeared out of public life. Certainly it was not the act of a patriotic man. The abstention of Mr. Dillon from that meeting presented the spectacle of a dissipated party on this question. When a demand for redress would be made the English people could say: "You are not united as to whether there is a financial grievance to be remedied." He could not conceive a more unpatriotic attitude than that taken up by Mr. Dillon or one more generally detrimental to the cause of Ireland. Of course, if it foreshadowed his retirement it would have no significance. But if the retirement was a noble epiphany; if it was meant—as he believed it was—to show his followers how badly they could do without him, his abstention would have deep significance.

Pressure could not be brought to bear on the Government without organization in the country. This country had never got anything but by agitation. Ireland should make herself a thorn in the side of the English before she would be listened to. It was the duty of every man to join the agitation for the redress of the financial grievances. There was no greater question before the Irish people at the present moment. It was a question on which all Irishmen could go forward shoulder to shoulder. There were as good Irishmen who were not Nationalists in this agitation as any who lived within the four seas of Ireland, and nothing should induce Nationalists to hold aloof from these men when they saw them working to redress this grievance. He appealed to them to make this agitation so strong that the British people would have to listen to their demand. In that way, although they had not a united party, the question would be forced into prominence. He welcomed the allusion in the Queen's speech to primary and technical education for Ireland. The whole energies of their people were rendered less effective, and, in a great measure, nugatory, owing to the want of primary education and technical education. Even if they had primary education they would be desperately handicapped through the want of technical education. The promised bill on this subject was the outcome of the inquiry of the Recross Committee, which was presided over by Horace Plunkett. There had been a good deal of talk on the subject of University education, and while he admitted that something ought to be done, he considered the subject of primary and technical education was far in advance of the University question. For everyone wanting a University training there were twenty who required a primary and technical education. While all lovers of freedom in this country did not oppose any movement for a settlement of the University

question, he thought the Government should have warning that if their efforts at University education were to produce a glorified ecclesiastical seminary under the bishops and priests, they would have none. If there was to be a Catholic University it should be a university governed by the laity. Any other university would be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

He entirely agreed with Mr. Balfour's recent speech on the subject, where he said it was the demand of the Irish people, and not the cry raised by the English people, that should be attended to. He thought Mr. Balfour would soon come to the conclusion that home rule should be granted because Ireland demanded it. Referring to the recent elections he said that on the whole they had every reason to look upon the result with satisfaction. The great lesson to be derived from them was the necessity for organization. He strongly urged upon them the necessity of having a branch of the Independent League in every ward of the city. Parnellism was, he declared, the true religion in politics, and anything else was corrupt heresy.

He advocated the extension of the city boundaries, and asked everybody who had leisure to attend the meeting in the Mansion House. The first year of his coronership 400 cases were reported to him, and last year the number had swelled to 500. Sudden deaths occurred principally among the laboring classes. The reason of this was that the workingmen crowded into the houses that were vacated by city business men, who went to live in the townships, and sometimes from seven to ten families resided in these houses, that were originally built for one. Without the city the townships would die in a week. He agreed that every attention should be paid to the prejudices and wants of the townships. If the intelligent men of the townships came together he did not see why they should not be able to come to some amicable settlement with the city representatives. He hoped that before twelve months they would see Dublin embracing an area that would contribute towards the greatest efficiency and the greatest good of the community.

MACKIN COUNCIL.

Harry Thorpe and Louis Smith were initiated at the last meeting.

Our Lady Council, No. 220, consolidated with Mackin Council at the last meeting, through which Mackin Council adds about fifty names to the already large list of members.

The many friends of John Huebner will be pleased to hear that he is fast recovering from a severe spell of sickness. He is the only member of Mackin Council at present on the sick list.

While in Limerick a few evenings ago the writer was asked about that sixth annual outing of Mackin Council and he takes this method of informing the many friends of the council in Limerick that they can make preparations to go on June 13, which is the second Tuesday.

The Young Ladies' Auxiliary will give a reception to the council and its friends Friday evening, March 17. The ladies have recently refurbished the parlors at the club-house, and within the next few days they will add twenty-five volumes of the works of well-known authors to the already large library.

A large crowd attended the meeting of Mackin Council held last Tuesday evening. Rev. Father McFadden entertained the boys with a short talk on Ireland. Father McFadden's home is in Ireland, but he is on a visit to this country to collect funds for the purpose of erecting a cathedral in Donegal county, Ireland. A lecture will be given by Father McFadden, some date between March 16 and 21. Father McFadden's subject will be "Ireland as It Is Today." Being an interesting talker, he is sure to have a large crowd of the sons of old Erin present at his lecture.

JOSEPH GRIMES DEAD.

Joe Grimes, one of the best known men in the West died last Sunday, aged 34 years. He was born in the house in which he died, at 1458 High avenue. He was educated in St. Patrick's schools. He was prominent in politics, working earnestly and actively for his friends, and though some considered him rough and spoke ill of him, he was a man of sterling worth, kind hearted and charitable and among those who really knew him he was esteemed and respected. His enemies, if they were really such, were due to his activity in politics, and not to any injustice or wrong he ever did to any one. He was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1, and was ever foremost in any move to relieve the poor or suffering. He died of a severe cold, hastened, no doubt, by serious internal injuries, about a year ago, received in a collision of his buggy and a train, near Thirtieth and High. His death was unexpected, as no one but his family knew of his serious illness. His popularity was attested by the crowds which visited his home and attended the funeral from St. Patrick's Church Tuesday morning. He was a devoted husband and father, and leaves a wife and three small children, Thomas aged 6 years, Harry aged 3 and Catherine aged 1.

A COMING BANTAM.

A new aspirant for pugilistic honors has appeared in the field in the person of Mike Cavanaugh, who is a bantam protégé of John L. Sullivan, of Magnolia street. His manager, Dennis Tauney, says he would like to arrange a match for him with either "Kid" Hennessey or Johnnie Hawk at 105 pounds. Those who have seen him box say that the youngster is a "comer."

THE FILIPINOS.

A Sketch of the Native Tribes and Inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

The Traits of Character, Habits, Superstitions and Their Modes of Living.

They Marry Early, the Wife Managing Her Own Property.

ABOUT THE WOMEN OF MANILA.

[Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]
The natives of the islands are a branch of the Malay race and may be divided into three large groups—the Tagalogs, the Visayanos and the Sulus—each group subject to modifications and exceptions. The Tagalogs inhabit Luzon and the northern islands of the archipelago, and it is with these that we have mainly to deal, as they are by far the most numerous and the most intelligent part of the population, forming as they do also the largest part of the inhabitants of Manila and the largest ports.

The first thing that in the native character impresses the traveler is his impassive demeanor and imperturbable bearing. He is a born stoic, a fatalist by nature. This accounts for his coolness in moments of danger and his intrepid daring against overwhelming odds. This feature of the Malay character has often been displayed in the conflicts of race with the Europeans in the East Indies. Under competent leadership the native, though strongly averse to discipline, can be made a splendid soldier. As sailors, too, I do not believe they can be equaled; for lithe, active and fond of the water, the Malays have ever shown their inclination for the seas. Their pirates, coursing in their prahus, have, until a few years ago, for centuries infested the bays and inlets of the Eastern archipelago, looting the towns and villages on shore and taking as booty such foreign merchantmen as they were able to overcome. On account of the ravages of these fierce Eastern Vikings, Europeans have come to regard the whole Malay race as cruel and bloodthirsty. But these were pirates in their own waters preying upon their own countrymen, by whom they were feared no less than were the Spanish and English free-booters of old by their countrymen.

The natives are all excellent swimmers and absolutely fearless in the water. I have seen groups of boys diving thirty or forty feet for pennies. Many swim miles with the greatest ease, and it is no uncommon sight in the outlying districts to see groups of naked men plunging, with drawn dagger, among a shoal of sharks, with whom they fight with a fierceness that always results in the victory of the native. Along the beach at Manila, on a summer evening, at the close of the day's labor, hundreds of hands from the various tobacco factories—men, women and children, of all ages and sizes, and married and unmarried—may be seen sporting themselves, with peals of laughter and squeals of delight, in the cool surf.

The Filipino is naturally superstitious and credulous. He is rarely humorous and seldom witty. He is not easily moved to anger, and when angry does not often show it. When he does, like the Malay of Java, he is prone to lose all control of himself, and with destructive energy slays all in his path. If unjustly punished he will never forget it, treasuring the memory of his wrong until he has opportunity for revenge. He despises the Chinaman and admires the European. He is sober, patient, always clean, fond of pomp, ceremony and social display. Though not as artistic as the Japanese, the Filipinos have shown many evidences of art talent. The women are artistic at embroidery work, and the men have won many prizes at the art exhibition at Madrid as painters and sculptors. In music they are especially proficient. They are born musicians, and every village has its orchestra.

The native usually marries early—the bride often but eleven or twelve years of age. The wife always remains mistress of her own property, and the husband can in no wise inherit it. The children often add the surname of the mother to that of the father, thus giving the woman greater prominence. Until the middle of the century there were no distinct surnames among the natives. They have but recently been taken from the Spanish. The half-breeds, or mestizos, form a large part of the population. They are usually of native mothers and Spanish or Chinese fathers. They are, most always, a handsome race and more intelligent, ambitious and energetic than the pure natives. The mestizo girls are often of wonderful beauty. The peculiar characteristics and the increase of beauty due to this infusion of European blood, however, disappear if no further admixture takes place in the second generation. The Malays, with an infusion of Chinese, are called Mestizo-Chinese. They are also more intelligent than the pure native. These people have a cunning, shifty look and are a disturbing element among the people.

Over all the islands are scattered a mountain tribe called Aetas or Negritos. They are supposed to be the aborigines. They are very dark, some being as black

as negroes. They are doubtless of African descent, and are said to resemble the natives of New Guinea. Their hair is matted and curly. They dress scantily, are puny, stupid and ugly, and subsist upon game killed with spears and arrows.

In the northwestern part of Luzon is a fierce, unsubdued tribe known as the Gaddianes. They scalp their enemies slain in battle.

A fine race are the Igorrotes, spread over the northern half of Luzon. They are a people of powerful physique, and obstinately refuse to be civilized. The Chinese pirate, Li-ma hong, left many of his countrymen in the Province of Pangasinan when he quitted the country, and these have mixed with the Igorrotes. They are known as the Igorrote-Chinese, and some of them are domesticated.

In the district of El Abra, in Luzon, are the Tingguers, who are semi-civilized, though still pagans.

The Women of Manila.

The women in Manila are of three classes: The true Spaniards, who have come with their families from Spain to bear company with their men folk while they are serving in the army or mercantile life; the Mestizas or half-breeds, many of them the wives or daughters of the Spanish soldiers; and the Tagalos or native Filipinas.

The Spanish women are the typical señoras and señoritas one may see in Spain or any of the Spanish-American countries. Most of them are wealthy, and before the advent of the American soldier in Manila they were the leaders in such society as Manila could boast. We see them now, driving about in their victorias, proud, haughty, and casting disdainful looks at, if they deign to notice at all, the shabby American lads, who have taken the reins of government from the hands of their husbands and brothers.

The Mestizo women are an interesting class, and combine in strangely ill-assorted ways the characteristics of the Spanish and their native ancestors. They endeavor to imitate the Spanish women in every way, and sometimes it is a comical sight to see a Mestizo woman wearing the native costume, but topped off with a glorious Parisian bonnet, and supremely happy in the idea that she is following in the mode of her more aristocratic sister in the matter of headgear at least. Some of these half-breed women are very beautiful, for their intermixture of native blood prevents the sallow and faded appearance which this tropical climate invariably produces in the faces of the daughters of a more northern land. Like the true Spaniards, their sympathies are all with our enemies, so it is difficult to learn more of them and their homes than one may observe from very limited acquaintance.

The true Filipino is the only friend of the American in these islands, and she is by far the most interesting of the three types of women to be found here.

The interesting little people are of Malay extraction, and those in the neighborhood of Manila at least seem to have a plentiful supply of Chinese or Japanese blood in their veins, for many of them have the almond eyes and tilted eyebrows of the Mongolians. But the resemblance ceases here, for these little ladies are of a rich, dark copper color, and in some of the younger girls a faint tinge of color adds attractiveness to their by no means homely faces. Some of them, in fact, are really beautiful, for they have all beautifully long silky hair—sometimes wavy, but never by any means kinky, and usually either a glossy black or a very dark brown. Their features are usually clear cut and regular, and those that do not use the betel nut have teeth that are white and regular as those of some of our American negroes. The carriage of these people is perfect; carrying burdens on their heads, as do most Southern races, has taught them to stand and walk erect, and their symmetry of action and poise is indeed beautiful.

One striking feature about these women is the beautiful development of neck, shoulders and arms, due, no doubt, to the same habit of carrying her burdens on her head. I have seen many a native laundress with the arms and shoulders of a Hebe, and any New York society girl would be proud to exhibit such charms at Sherry's or Delmonico's as these untutored creatures gain by their hard labors.

But the charm of the Tagalo woman is not due to her appearance alone. They are a jolly, happy and musical race, and, above all, generous and hospitable, and inclined to be most friendly to the invading Americans. Most of them, however, are not above turning an honest penny, and while the American troops were encamped at Camp Dewey, previous to the capitulation of Manila, the camp was thronged daily with the native women, each with her basket of fruit or eggs and her bottle of "vino," a native wine. They are clever bargainists, too, and to "beat them down" is next to impossible.

The Tagalo woman is usually clever with her needle, and many an American soldier lad, far from the folks at home, has had his mending done by the deft fingers of some semi-savage seamstress. Many of these women make the most exquisite embroidery—a kind of drawn work—done on a native cloth called pina. This cloth is made from the fiber of the pineapple plant, and is beautifully fine and glossy. The pina is stretched tightly over a bamboo frame, and beautiful designs are drawn in the cloth by the industrious workers. Time and labor is of no object in these lazy islands, and I have seen handkerchiefs which have taken months of steady work to produce. These people fully realize the value of this class of work, and it is no uncommon thing for a pina handkerchief or veil to

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

THE C. L. UNION

Held a Large, Harmonious and Busy Meeting Last Sunday Afternoon.

President McGill Defines His Policy in His Inaugural Address.

Letters of Indorsement Read, Resolutions Adopted. Labor Day.

MORE NEW DELEGATES ADMITTED.

Central Labor Union held its regular meeting at Beck's Hall Sunday with President James McGill in the chair.

New delegates from the following unions were admitted:

Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Union, No. 32, R. T. West, William Kerr and William Treese.

Typographical Union, No. 10, Max Trauth, Zeno M. Young and Charles Burton.

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 25, J. C. Allen.

Hackmen's Union, J. W. Stephens, William Kinney and Charles Carman.

The following unions sent notices of withdrawal from the body: Cigarmakers' Union, No. 32; Journeymen Horsehoers, No. 37; Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 17; United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, No. 14; Iron Molders' Union, No. 16, and the Independent Paperhangers, No. 1, which is not entitled to representation, as it is a dual organization.

It was the sense of the meeting that when they paid their dues action would be taken on withdrawal papers.

Letters and telegrams were read from the United Garment Workers of America, stating that the clothing houses in Louisville were handling goods made in scab factories. The subject was referred to the Grievance Committee for investigation.

A communication was received and filed from Senator Lindsay, saying that he would vote for the eight-hour bill when it came up in the Senate.

Broom Makers' International Union, No. 25, had a protest against Meyer, Bridges & Co., for handling convict-made brooms. The matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The Operative Plasterers' United reported a grievance against the Union Depot for having plastering work done by non-union men.

A communication was read from the International Broom-makers' Union, No. 19, condemning the action of Cigarmakers' Union and others in trying to bring about the disruption of the Central Labor Union.

A number of communications were read from the American Federation of Labor which were of a very gratifying nature.

Following is the inaugural address of President James McGill, which was received with applause:

"Having been re-elected President of this organization for the third term, I feel that it is due you as the representatives of the Louisville labor movement to say a few words as to my conduct of the affairs of this union for the ensuing year. It shall be my aim as President to deal with equity, to enforce the laws as I find them without fear or favor, and to uphold the dignity of labor at all times and under all circumstances.

"It shall be my aim to organize the unorganized and place them where they belong—under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"The carping critics who have deserted this body with a bill of reform in one hand and a long, gleaming blade in the other, and whose purpose can no longer be concealed, 'to rule or ruin,' are now engaged in a campaign of vilification and abuse against this organization. They have gone so far as to organize a dual central body, knowing that they can not secure a charter and that they are violating the laws of the American Federation of Labor. But they are nothing for this; they have become desperate. They are trying to make the public believe that this Central Labor Union is a political organization. In this, as in everything else they attempt, they will fail. This body is not now and never was a political organization. Had those few malcontents been successful in electing their ticket everything would have been all right, the Central Labor Union would have been the grandest labor union on top of earth. But they failed, and consequently are sore, and they are now trying to make everybody else sore.

"We are admonished by some and condemned by others for discussing social and economic questions. They say, 'don't talk politics; it's wrong.' I answer them by saying, if we don't talk politics, what in the name of God are we to talk about? Trusts and monopolies are daily being formed; the halls of Congress and Legislatures are being packed with the tools of capitalism; all laws are made in the interest of the rich against the poor; the working men are marching in party slavery to the polls, and yet we are told not to talk politics.

"I am in favor of electing our own men to office, not as Republicans, not as Democrats, not as Populists, not as Socialists; for I have been educated in that Kangaroo school of political economy, and

don't want to wait until the millenium shall come before we reach the goal of our hopes and aspirations, but on the ticket that guarantees recognition and representation, regardless of either party. When labor learns to elect their friends and defeat their enemies, then, and not until then, will their conditions change for the better."

The following was received and filed, and contents concurred in:

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 24.—Mr. James McGill, 927 Stevenson avenue.—Dear Sir and Brother: I have before me a communication dated "Washington's Birthday," to Brother John C. Fox, stating that our No. 11 intends to withdraw from your Central Labor Union for the purpose of effecting a consolidation with the unqualified Ludwig contingent. Under the rules of our American Federation of Musicians that contingent can not become members of the American Federation of Musicians until properly qualified. I have called the attention of the Secretary of our American Federation of Musicians, No. 11, and so notified him that a withdrawal from your Central Labor Union would be considered as a suicidal act, and unless the chartered body would forfeit its charter for some good cause no other body would be recognized by the American Federation of Musicians except the present Central Labor Union of your city. As far as practicable and as a matter of policy, this office called attention to the fact that unless No. 11 of our American Federation of Musicians would remain loyal to your Central Labor Union the protection heretofore enjoyed and the recognition extended to it would cease. The consequences of such an act I left for our No. 11 to consider and I hope that there are enough men with common "horse" sense to see the signs that are painted upon the walls of the future. If this office can be of any assistance in the cause of bringing together the now disturbed elements in Louisville it will gladly do so. For this purpose, just address, yours, fraternally,

(Seal.) JACOB SCHMAL.

Secretary A. F. of M.

The following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Central Labor Union, held on the 22d ultimo, and at which meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year, a few malcontents who were not successful in securing control of the various offices of this body, have had their respective unions to withdraw their delegates and support.

And not content with this they have, without cause, attacked the Central Labor Union in the columns of the daily press, much to the detriment of the labor movement of the city. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor and the public press of the city."

"Whereas, We appreciate the influence and inestimable worth of a labor paper, espousing the cause of labor. We recognize that through such an agency the voice of labor is sounded all over the world that otherwise, would never be heard. We believe that the workmen and workingwomen should contribute to the support of labor papers in their localities, when such papers represent union labor, not factions and divisions; and

"Whereas, The New Era, the official organ of this body, a paper that was launched in the labor world in 1889 through the generosity of local unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly, and who magnanimously contributed a sufficient amount to start said paper, and whose managing editor and owner, E. L. Cronk, has since enjoyed in many ways the benefits resulting from the indorsement and support, and,

"Whereas, The said E. L. Cronk, managing editor and owner of said New Era, in various publications and without cause advocated secession, discrimination and duality in the central body, and the said E. L. Cronk is now engaged in a campaign of vilification against members of the Central Labor Union, all of which is calculated to widen the breach in labor. Be it

Resolved, That the indorsement be, and is hereby, taken from said New Era, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the daily press for publication."

A resolution was also adopted that the president appoint a committee on Labor Day. He appointed a committee of fifteen as follows:

James Martin, George G. DeSouche, John Fuchs, Nick Steller, Charles Piets, S. K. Adams, J. W. Stephens, George Rosser, W. A. Pool, J. G. Williams, R. E. West, J. J. Campbell, James Heheman, H. F. Schweitzer, Theo. Schweitzer.

Several changes were made in the standing committees on constitution revision.

The meeting adjourned after what was considered a most satisfactory session in every respect.

LABOR NOTES.

The carrying-in boys at Ball Bros.' flint glass works, Muncie, Ind., struck Tuesday because negroes were employed, and the works closed down.

Arkansas miners refused to accede to the operators' demands and 4,000 miners at Denning, Coal Hill, Jenny Lind and other mines are probably on a strike.

The local Brewers' Union is progressing favorably in its contention with the common beer brewers and expects to soon settle all differences satisfactorily.

In the Manchester, Eng., district, the agitation among cotton mill employees for an advance in wages is spreading. Employers ask that the matter be deferred for six months, but this has been refused. Over 8,000 employees are in

[CONTINUED ON THE SECOND PAGE.]

FRANKFORT.

Latest Political and Social Gossip of the Capital City.

Attorney General Taylor Urging His Claims as Successor to Judge Barr.

Prominent Guests Expected at St. Patrick's Day Banquet of the Hibernians.

INTERESTING AND NEWSY LETTER.

[Special Correspondence to the Kentucky Irish American.]

FRANKFORT, KY., March 3.—Attorney General W. S. Taylor returned from Washington, where he has been to file his application for the judgeship of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, to succeed Judge Barr. It is believed that Gov. Bradley would appoint Hon. A. T. Wood of Mt. Sterling, as Attorney-General to succeed Gen. Taylor in the event of Gen. Taylor's appointment to the judgeship. It will be remembered that Gov. Bradley appointed Col. Wood as Senator to succeed Senator Blackburn and the Senate refused to seat him. It is believed here that Gen. Taylor has been given absolute assurance that he will be appointed.

Attorneys for Ex-Congressman George M. Davidson, who is contesting the seat of Congressman-elect George G. Gilbert, took depositions of Auditor Sam H. Stone, Assistant Secretary of State Wood and others.

The position of Mr. Davidson in asking to overthrow the overwhelming majority of Congressman-elect Gilbert in such a way as to establish a precedent which will unsettle many Republican members of the present Congress, has much weakened his cause, if, in fact, he can make out a case which will be considered by congress at all.

Frank Johnson, Assistant Auditor, returned from Washington, where he has filed his application to succeed Bank Examiner Escott, of Louisville.

Hon. C. C. McChord, of Washington county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Railroad Commissioner in this district, was here mixing with his friends.

Miss Mamie Noonan, one of Lexington's most attractive young ladies, has been the delightful guest of friends and relatives in this city for the past week.

Miss Mae Sullivan, of Lafayette, Ind., has been the delightful guest of friends and relatives in this city for the past week.

Col. W. D. Lewis has returned from a business trip to Lexington, Georgetown and Cynthia, C-I. Lewis placed several nice orders for tombstones and monuments for the Frankfort Marble and Granite Works, of which he is the hustling manager.

John Dolan has joined the ranks of the plumbers, and now may be seen daily carrying his tools through the city. Jack will make a good mechanic.

President McElligott, of Division 1, A. O. H., was able to preside over the meeting last Tuesday night; he has been confined to his room for over two weeks with a gripe.

B. H. Coleman is rapidly recovering from a bad case of la gripe.

A Retreat for the young ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd, this city, will be conducted by the Rev. Father Lambert, S. J., the well known and eloquent Jesuit priest. Father Magin, the pastor, is to be congratulated upon securing this learned priest, and much good will undoubtedly be done by the Retreat, which will open Monday, March 13, and continue three days.

The Rev. Father J. J. Fitzgerald, of Shelbyville, Ky., will deliver the St. Patrick's Day sermon at the Church of the Good Shepherd, this city, Friday, March 17, at 8 o'clock a. m. Division 1, A. O. H., will attend holy communion in a body that day.

Invitations have been sent to the Rev. J. J. Fitzgerald, Shelbyville, Ky.; the Rev. J. J. O'Neill, Lexington, Ky.; Rev. E. T. Donnelly, Georgetown, Ky.; State President M. J. Cusick, State Secretary Jas. Coleman and other prominent Hibernians throughout the State to attend the banquet to be given by Division 1, A. O. H., Friday evening, March 17. It is to be hoped that all will accept and attend.

The last meeting of the A. O. H. County Board that will take place before St. Patrick's Day will be Tuesday night next, March 7. Every member of the division is earnestly requested to attend the meeting next Tuesday night, as business of importance to every one will come up for consideration.

D. J. M.

TO RELIEVE CHOKING.

Raising the left arm as high as you can will relieve choking much more rapidly than being thumped on the back. Often a person gets choked while eating when there is no one near to thump him. Very frequently at meals and when they are at play children get choked while eating, and the customary manner of relieving them is to slap them sharply on the back. The effect of this is to set the obstruction free, so that it can be swallowed. The same thing can be brought about by raising the left hand of the child as high as possible. Relief comes much more rapidly.